

COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL TO BE PRESENTED

AT CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE

The Fort Good Hope Dene Community Council is presenting draft proposal for a community government model to the constitutional conference this week in Yellowknife.

Fort Good Hope Community Council

The community council, the only one of its kind in NWT, accommodates traditional Dene decision-making by placing all municipal services and political authority under one local body.

Established in 1980, the community council operates under an interim agreement with the territorial government, in addition to the existing Municipal Ordinance. The Fort Good Hope draft proposal outlines the need for a new interim agreement to replace the present one which expires March 31, 1982.

COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT IN FORT GOOD HOPE (DRAFT PROPOSAL)

The community has prepared a new interim agreement which was presented at the Constitutional Development conference (Jan. 19-22, 1982) Yellowknife. The proposal includes:

- some powers now held by the territorial and federal governments to be turned over to the community council
- increased financial resources
- greater financial control by the community council
- a structure which incorporates even more the traditional Dene decision-making arrangements

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Fort Good Hope Community Council

COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT IN FORT GOOD HOPE (DRAFT PROPOSAL)

presented at the Constitutional Development conference
(Jan. 19-22, 1982) Yellowknife

COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL TO BE PRESENTED
AT CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE

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Established in 1980, the community council operates under an interim agreement with the territorial government, outside of the existing Municipal Ordinance. The Fort Good Hope draft proposal outlines the need for a new interim agreement to replace the present one which expires March 31, 1982.

The community has prepared a new interim agreement which calls for

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The people of Fort Good Hope are asking that the interim territorial government amend the Municipal and other Ordinances so that their community council can be covered by legislation. They would like to see this happen as soon as possible after the new interim agreement is signed.

"We need something to allow us to continue developing our own form of local government. But, we're not saying this is what other communities should have," says Bob Overvold, the Dene Band manager in Fort Good Hope.

"And, our proposal doesn't limit in any way aboriginal rights negotiations or the continuing discussions on political development in the Northwest Territories."

Fort Good Hope feels that despite all the papers on constitutional development prepared by native organizations and governments, there is still no accepted form of community government. The Dene Community Council suggests that the new interim agreement with the territorial government should allow Fort Good Hope to test some of the principles for local government found in the discussion papers on constitutional development published by the territorial government, the Dene Nation and the Metis Association.

For more information contact Bob Overvold

598-2231

Fort Good Hope

(700) 377-2201/02

Nick Sibbeston,
Chairman,
Constitutional Development Committee,
Legislative Assembly of the N.W.T.
YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.

January 19, 1982.

Dear Nick;

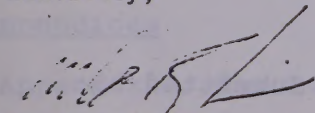
Attached is our draft proposal for Community Government in Fort Good Hope. We will be presenting this proposal at the Constitutional Development conference (Jan. 19-22) in Yellowknife with the hope of gaining support from conference delegates.

We will also be meeting with the Executive Committee to gain their approval in principle. Since the Finance Committee is meeting the last week of January, we are asking you to take our proposal to them for their support. It is necessary that this be done prior to the February budgetary session of the Legislative Assembly. We trust that you will also take our proposal to the Legislative Assembly as a whole.

We are also seeking support from the Dene Nation's Executive and will be taking our draft proposal to the National Assembly in Fort Simpson the first week of February.

Your support is requested.

Sincerely,



Frank T'Seleie,
Chief,
Fort Good Hope Dene Community Council.

A DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

Submitted by:

Fort Good Hope Dene
Community Council

January 19, 1982

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History of Community Decision Making

Traditionally decisions were made by the family unit, with the Dene family unit recognized as a self sufficient group. Roles, responsibilities and rules although unwritten, were universally consented to by all family members. Members were educated in and participated through involvement in the action of other members and through assumption of responsibility for his/her own actions.

Following the signing of treaties, Band Councils became the formalized structure for Dene powers. Band Councils were instituted not only in response to the Indian Act but also to deal with the need for centralized authority brought about by the growth in a combined community/land based lifestyle. Regulations pertaining to the provision of education, health care, etc. induced many Dene to establish community residences while still maintaining a land based economy.

Band Councils functioned by expanding traditional decision making processes to include representation from all local family units. Historically, Band Councils in Denendeh were not recognized as administrative bodies. They functioned as political entities representing the interests and rights of its membership. Administrative needs of the Dene were performed by family groups themselves or in later years through Federal Government administration.

Band Councils remained the only formal local authority in Denendeh communities until the imposition of the municipal government model in the late 1960's.

History of Fort Good Hope Settlement Council

With the imposition of a southern model of local government, foreign modes of participation, responsibility and regulation were introduced. Settlement Councils were created in many Mackenzie Valley communities and in Fort Good Hope in 1969.

The Fort Good Hope Settlement Council was created as an advisory body to the G.N.W.T. and as an administrative body to the community. During the 70's, the G.N.W.T. sought to entrench these Councils as more than just advisory and administrative bodies. The G.N.W.T. began to recognize these bodies as the political voice of the community. The rationale behind this recognition was based on the belief that these new Councils represented all community residents whereas the Band Council only represented treaty people.

Although the Settlement Council was elected from and by community residents, under the Municipal Ordinance it did not function with any power of decision. It was therefore, understood by community people as a body not worth bothering with. Alienation from this structure was heightened by the Council's lack of accountability to local people; lack of recognition of traditional leadership and authority; and its meddling in the political affairs of the community, a traditional responsibility of the Band Council. During the life of the Settlement Council in Fort Good Hope, the transient population essentially controlled the majority of Council seats. After all this southern structure was better understood by outsiders, being part of their experience.

This increased alienation essentially halted the possibility for any real local involvement in the Settlement Council. The full impact of this alienation caused conflict within many families as well as contributed to alcohol abuse, apathy, and a general breakdown in individual and collective responsibility within the community.

Politicization in Valley communities in the late 70's caused Dene to seek structures which held real decision making authority. In Fort Good Hope, the Band Council again became the focus of community authority as it adhered to traditional decision making processes and was recognized as having power by both the Federal Government and the Dene Nation.

During the years between 1975-78, local alienation coupled with the increasing social disorder in the community ultimately resulted in the disbandment of the Settlement Council in 1978. Throughout 1978-80, the community existed without any formal body of authority which was recognized by the G.N.W.T. Although these years have left a deep seated bitterness in many community residents, this turmoil has forced the community to come to terms with the real issues of community government in Denendeh.

Throughout 1978-80, community discussion as to alternative structures, courses of action, etc. were tossed around within the community. In late 1979, residents collectively developed a community petition to organize a community government based on the Band Council. This petition with 73.8% of the voting public was sent to the Commissioner of the N.W.T. in April of 1980.

In a precedent setting move in early 1980, the G.N.W.T. Executive approved an interim agreement for the operation of the Fort Good Hope Dene Community Council exclusive to the authority of the Municipal Ordinance. Under this agreement, the Band Council in conjunction with other community representatives agreed to form a community government consisting of one 11 member Community Council. It should be noted that: 1) this interim agreement set a Territorial precedent by recognizing an alternate form of community government outside the authority of the Municipal Ordinance; 2) this body became the first Council to be legally recognized by both the Federal and Territorial governments.

The newly created Community Council was made up of the Chief, a Coleville Lake sub-chief, the Band councillors, and 5 other elected community residents. The agreement did stipulate that one of the 5 elected community residents be of non-Dene descent. Although not defined in this interim agreement, the Band as the legal entity of the new Council, continued to act as the community's political body.

This new Council also assumed responsibility for community socio-economic concerns and the provision of municipal services. In short, this precedent setting agreement allowed for all community authority to be centralized under one local governing body.

Present Situation

In the creation of a single community authority, Fort Good Hope has been able to eliminate many opposing and contradictory structures and jurisdictional ambiguities. The result is a workable form of local government which practices: 1) traditional decision making processes; 2) recognizes community leadership; 3) is accountable to its electors; and 4) is a multi-purpose government addressing the needs of all parties involved. In other words, this community government is able to focus energies to create positive action and responsibility among a majority of community people.

Over the past 2 years, the Dene Community Council has been able to discharge its responsibilities by competently administering the delivery of municipal services. It has also embarked on a number of major socio-economic and political projects of significance to local people. These projects range through economic planning, home construction and ownership programs, Dene education projects, and work on the community government constitution to the construction of new office and recreation facilities and the creation of locally owned and operated business ventures. In each of these areas, the new community government has sought direction and authority to act from the community as a whole. As a consequence, Community Assemblies (public meetings) based on family representation have prevailed as the operating policy group guiding the actions of the Community Council.

Although we have been able to accomplish much over our brief history, we have also been hindered in our development. The terms of our interim agreement were extremely limiting in the areas of financial control, support and resources, and general authority over those matters which are of direct concern to all community people i.e. land management and social services.

For example, in 1980 Petro Canada applied for a land use permit to do seismic work around Coleville Lake and to develop a staging site at Rabbitskin. Although the jurisdiction involved both Commissioner's lands and Federal Crown lands, the concerns of the Fort Good Hope/Coleville Lake people around the issues of environment impact were not taken into account by either the G.N.W.T. or the Federal Government. This example of limited local power over those matters which directly impact the socio-economic lives of our people is an issue which we hope can be dealt with in future agreements. Operating with extremely limited, recognized authority has caused us to consider very seriously what our requirements are for the future, if we are to continue to evolve as a workable form of community government. Our requirements for the future are mapped out in later sections of this paper.

The current interim agreement with the G.N.W.T. will expire on March 31, 1982. Since our community government does not function under the Municipal Ordinance, approval of a new agreement is necessary for our continuance. Despite the variety of constitutional and political development proposals for the future of the N.W.T. (Denendeh, Nunavut, G.N.W.T., Drury's Report) there is still no universally accepted form of community government in place. A suitable form of community government must grant local people with the powers necessary to control major developments affecting our lives.

In short, present statutory authority for community government is inadequate in that:

- 1) Our present interim agreement is very restrictive and does not give us real authority for those areas which directly impact our lives.
- 2) The present interim agreement is just that - an interim agreement. Our agreement will expire on March 31, 1982 and although a new community government ordinance has been planned and many constitutional/political development proposals have been tabled, nothing has happened. Furthermore, we see that nothing will happen in this area in the near future. Communities cannot stop functioning while everyone discusses these philosophical papers or until there is statutory authority for community government.

Therefore, out of necessity we are putting forth a proposal for a new interim agreement for community government in Fort Good Hope.

New Interim Agreement

The overall objective of Fort Good Hope is to become a self sufficient, self determining community. Within this, is the requirement to develop workable local structures which lend themselves to this end. The current form of community government reflects the progression towards this goal.

In this stage of our evolution, support is needed from all parties involved in the future of the N.W.T. to ensure that a workable model for community government can be created and maintained. In this respect and in keeping with the current Denendeh and G.N.W.T. proposals on community government, the Fort Good Hope Dene Community Council is seeking the opportunity to continue to evolve and implement aspects of these proposals on an interim, experimental basis.

We see the approval of a new interim agreement for our community government as a necessary step in our evolution and to the possible resolution of the constitutional and political future of the N.W.T. In our proposed interim agreement, we are attempting to define more clearly those powers which must be transferred to a community government. Without recognition and the transfer of these powers to the community level, we are not optimistic that any experiment in community government will in fact be successful in the long run.

It should be noted that this proposed interim agreement is interim only and should not directly affect current aboriginal rights negotiations. In short, our proposed agreement is meant as a practical realization of the various constitutional concerns. It is not put forth as a structure set to prevent further constitutional development from occurring.

The ideas behind this proposed interim agreement are:

- 1) Out of necessity to maintain and further develop a workable community government in Fort Good Hope over the next 3 years, it is necessary to gain immediate approval of this interim agreement. This agreement will be for a 3 year term commencing on April 1, 1982 and may at the option of the Fort Good Hope Dene Community Government be renegotiated at any time prior to March 31, 1985.
- 2) As a test of aspects and principles of the current Denendeh and G.N.W.T. political and constitutional development proposals. G.N.W.T.'s "Discussion Paper on Political and Constitutional Development in the Northwest Territories": (page 5) "Devolution to community government will be supported and encouraged by the G.N.W.T. in a manner that will provide for:
 - maximum local decision making with respect to the way in which programs are delivered;
 - the turning over of resources to the community for the delivery of programs;
 - the delivery of programs by community employees;
 - community choice with respect to the programs to be devolved;
 - community choice with respect to the role assumed by the community council for coordination of the delivery of programs and services within the community;
 - community accountability for program responsibilities that they require."

The Fort Good Hope Community Government will seek to test these statements. With respect to the "Denendeh: Public Government for the People of the North" paper, we will test the workability of: (page 6) "In Denendeh we seek a clear division of powers.....Rather than representative government, we would encourage government by the people": (page 13) "Community governments will have powers in the areas below (Natural Resources, Services, Finances, Operations)...."; (page 14) "The community assembly will be the major political body in the community."

- 3) As an interim measure which will allow aboriginal rights negotiations and political development to continue until an acceptable statutory authority is in place in Denendeh.

Furthermore, we recognize that there are no conclusive G.N.W.T. policies in place which allow for the actual devolution of power to communities at this time. We also recognize that the government which grants us authority as an interim community government, is itself an interim government. Consequently, we have no choice but to forge ahead developing those structures which are real and workable for us. We encourage the present Territorial Government to follow our lead. Statutory reforms must be implemented as soon as possible, to formalize our own position and to provide a framework that will permit other community governments to evolve as well.

With this proposed interim agreement, we have attempted to define more clearly those powers which must be turned over to the community. Specifically, we have addressed such issues as the division of powers and responsibilities, management of lands and resources, financial authority and resources and support requirements as an integral part of the workability of community government for Fort Good Hope.

Structure

Preamble

The complexity of the issues which face our community demands a structure of government which is perhaps more formal than our traditional way. Nevertheless, the structure of our community government must embody the essential manner in which we have traditionally made decisions. The principles that must underly any satisfactory form of community government are:

- 1) Full participation by community members;
- 2) Recognition of the family as the most important social unit in the community;
- 3) Community membership based upon a period of residence in the North and in our community in which there is enough time to develop an understanding of our community and a commitment to its well being.
- 4) No more delegation of authority to community leaders than is necessary for efficiency's sake. The primary responsibility for decision making will rest with the people.
- 5) Although it is necessary to have representatives to act on the community's behalf, we recognize the need for a clear division of power and responsibility to be vested in each component of community government - the Community Council and the Community Assembly.

The main structural elements of our community government will be as follows:

Membership

Community Assembly members will be all of those persons of Canadian citizenship, 19 years of age and over, who have resided in Denendeh for at least 10 years and in Fort Good Hope (including Colville Lake) for at least two years. Community Assembly members will be entitled to vote in the Community Assembly and to vote and run for office in Community Council elections. Other residents who are Canadian citizens of the age of 19 years and over, may attend and speak at all community assembly meetings.

Family Representatives

Each family located in the community, in which there is at least one community assembly member, should ensure that its family representative is present at each community assembly meeting.

Community Assembly

All eligible community members will meet regularly and at least 4 times yearly to decide upon those issues which are most important to the community; to decide general policies that govern the actions of the Community Council; and to review major plans of the Community Council before they are implemented. The Community Assembly will have power of decision over all matters of socio-economic and political significance to the residents of Fort Good Hope.

The Community Assembly will make decisions by consensus. Issues will be discussed until there is agreement. If there is no general agreement reached, an agreement to disagree must be reached in which the minority freely accepts the view of the majority. If no clear consensus can be reached, the issue will be deferred for further research and discussion.

More specific guidelines for the Community Assembly respecting frequency of its meetings and the clarification of matters that should be dealt with by the Assembly alone or by Council, authorized and reviewed by the Assembly, or by the Council alone, will be developed by the Assembly as its work proceeds. A less formal version of the community assembly already exists in our community in the form of public meetings. Our Council discusses major issues and obtains its mandate to plan programs at such public meetings. An example of how this system operates can be found in the development of our housing program last year. Initially, members of the community raised the issue of a need for suitable housing at a public meeting. Council was given the mandate to develop a housing program to meet a serious housing shortage...

Council looked into the various programs available at the Territorial and Federal levels and recommended at a public meeting that the SSHAG program be introduced in Fort Good Hope. The people gave their approval and the

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Community Council carried out the necessary administrative work. The result was 7 new log houses for the community. As a follow up to this 1981-82 program, the Council gathered further concerns of community people, to initiate work into the feasibility of a pilot SSHAG project for 1982-83. Through the Community Assembly, the Council was able to identify deficiencies in the 1981-82 program and gain approval of the 1982-83 program which included complete local control of the funding and building of 5 new SSHAG homes. Our community's other special programs have been developed in a similar manner.

Community Council

Based on a ratio of 1 representative for every 50 community assembly members, the community council will be comprised of 1 Chief, 1 Sub-Chief, elected from Coleville Lake, and 9 Councillors. All council members will be elected by community assembly members for a 2 year term. Coleville Lake will assume responsibility for conducting its own elections for the position of Sub-Chief.

Vacancies between elections will be filled by appointment by the community council, whose selected councillor must be approved by the community assembly. The community council will have some policy making authority, may make by laws, design and implement programs and deliver services. It will be accountable to the community assembly for all its actions.

Powers

Preamble

In the two years that our agreement with the Territorial Government has been in effect, our community government's innovative work in the areas of economic development, community building projects, housing, Slavey language, recreation and various employment programs has demonstrated its ability to plan and deliver services. We now have a positive indication of results that can be achieved at the community level. We have been hampered in what we could achieve, however, not only by the limited resources which have been made available and our limited control over spending priorities, but by the limited powers vested in our present community government. The powers that we now

propose for our community assembly and community council are therefore of a broader nature than the powers that our council has previously exercised. In most areas of power, our community government will have the authority, in addition to service delivery, to form policies, to design, implement, and administer programs, and to regulate activities within the community by by-laws.

The community government will exercise its powers on the strength of an adequate budget. The powers listed below will be exercised throughout the area encompassing our fish lakes, our forest, our traplines and caribou grounds. Our people traditionally have lived and worked throughout these lands, and continue to do so today. These lands are as much our home and a part of our community as the lands upon which our houses are built. Our community government will have jurisdiction over our traditional lands so that we can regulate the activities which closely affect us, such as land and mineral development, and economic development generally and so that we can plan for and deliver the services most important to us, such as education, health services, fire protection, and wildlife and environmental management.

Specific Powers

The community government will have jurisdiction in the following areas:

- a) land use planning (regulation of all types of land use, including the regulation of non-renewable resource development and the siting of buildings, roads, and airstrips)
- b) renewable resource management (including fisheries, wildlife, and forests);
- c) environment;
- d) health services (including the delivery of health services to people in the bush);
- e) education (initially, the primary responsibility in this area will be to co-ordinate the planning and development of a recognized community education authority, as outlined in the plan presented by our community to the Territorial Government's Special Committee on Education in November 1981);
- f) culture and recreation;
- g) housing (including the purchase of housing for community government employees);
- h) site development (including capital expenditures, operations and

maintenance and acquisition and transfer of lands, buildings, equipment and vehicles for community purposes);

- i) expropriation of lands for community purposes;
- j) economic development and employment;
- k) utility franchises;
- l) retail goods;
- m) licensing of businesses and regulation of hours of business;
- n) liveries;
- o) by-laws for the protection of persons and property;
- p) domestic animals;
- q) selection of community holidays;
- r) information services;
- s) site services (including garbage pick-up and disposal, garbage dump site maintenance, road maintenance, water supply, sewage pick-up and disposal, airstrip maintenance, fire protection).

The exercise of these powers would in some areas be shared with the interim Territorial Government or its successor. In other areas, the community government would co-ordinate its exercise of powers over community lands, with the exercise of similar powers over outlying lands by Denendeh- wide authorities.

Support and Resources

Preamble

Inadequate funding and provision of resources by the Territorial Government has severely restricted our community government's progress in implementing programs in many important areas. For example, our entire support personnel consists of one junior level office manager (a position which was vacant for 9 months during the term of our present agreement, due to "red tape"), one part-time clerk/typist (2 hours per day), and one part-time janitor (2 hours per day).

Our budget for service delivery, operating costs, and capital expenditures is equally inadequate. The solution is not to make our community a "hamlet" under the Municipal Ordinance. Although that option might provide a sufficient level of funding, the legislation under which such municipalities are created is inappropriate to our needs. This legislation is too restrictive in its electoral procedure, in the areas of power

granted to municipalities, and in the nature of the powers granted. Furthermore, municipalities such as hamlets fit within a regional bureaucracy in the Department of Local Government which, like the municipalities themselves, has too little power to get things done. This regional department only separates our community from the central administration in Yellowknife. The underlying reason for the current legislation's inadequacy has already been explained; suffice to say that any future statutory and administrative reform must be made by the people themselves.

We have explained our alternative in the constitutional sense. However, the devolution of powers is a futile exercise if it is without adequate administrative support and the resources to go with it. The proposal for support and resources which follows would be implemented in accordance with the following requirements.

General Requirements

The following are the general requirements for our community government:

- 1) an acceptable level of funding in all areas of power that our community government will exercise, equal to the levels of funding provided to those bodies which currently exercise such powers;
- 2) administrative control over the budget by the community government;
- 3) negotiation of our annual budget with the Executive Committee of the Legislative Assembly of the N.W.T., or its successor;
- 4) following budget approval by the Executive Committee and Legislative Assembly, funds and resources provided in advance, including a contingency fund to provide for short falls during the fiscal year, will be allocated to our community government.

Requirements: 1982-83

Detailed requirements for the coming fiscal year have been prepared by the regional departments in isolation of the Fort Good Hope Dene Community Council. Our community government has also prepared a detailed list of our community's requirements for the coming year. We are seeking approval in principle of this paper as a whole and will negotiate our

support and resource requirements with the Executive Committee, as based on this approval. It is imperative that approval for the continuance and development of our community government be granted prior to the budgetary session of the Legislative Assembly of the N.W.T. in February 1982.

May 14, 1979

Commissioner of N.W.T.
Government of N.W.T.
Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find a letter stating the position of the voting public regarding the Fort Good Hope Settlement Council.

There are a possible 222 voters in the settlement. 73.87% (164) of them have signed the document; 8.1% (18) of the voters cannot sign either way, because they are government employees and cannot get involved in politics. 6.3% (14) are out of town; 7.1% (26) would not support it.

Therefore, with an overwhelming support such as this, it was agreed that a vote on such a plebiscite would not be needed and that the community would go on as the letter stipulates.

Yours truly

David Proctor
for David Proctor
Band Secretary

Encl.

Band Council
Fort Good Hope, N.W.T.
April 12, 1979.
82

Commissioner of N.W.T.
Gov't of N.W.T.
Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Dear Sir:

April 11/80
Contained on this petition is 73.8% of the voting public. Those that have signed understand that the present Band Council will serve as the administrative body until ~~June 1979~~ at which time there will be election for ~~more~~ ⁵ seats. ~~Five (5)~~ of which will represent those of Dene descent and one will represent the minorities. After this election the Council will consist of these ~~six~~ ⁵ seats, which are for a two year period and the present Band Council taking up the other ~~four~~ ⁵ seats. ~~The~~ ¹⁹⁷⁹ seats will be up for election the following year for a two year period.

It is understood that the minority seat will only have a vote on matters that pertain within the Settlement and not on any other issues.

It is understood that the Council will keep the name of Fort Good Hope Band Council.

INITIALS AS TO THE NINE CHANGES MADE?

Yours truly,

Charlie Barnaby (chief)

Charlie Barnaby

Florence Barnaby (councillor)

Ed Grandjambe (councillor)

John Shae (councillor)

John E. Shae

Edward Grandjambe

c.c. Len Grifford

Dept. of Local Gov't.

Inuvik, N.W.T.

band Council
Fort Good Hope, N.W.T.
April 12, 1979.

Commissioner of N.W.T.
Gov't of N.W.T.
Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Dear Sir:

Contained on this petition is 73.8% of the voting public. Those that have signed understand that the present Band Council will serve as the administrative body until June 1979 at which time there will be election for six (6) more seats. Five (5) of which will represent those of Dene descent and one will represent the minorities. After this election the Council will consist of these six seats, which are for a two year period and the present Band Council taking up the other four seats. These seats will be up for election the following year for a two year period.

It is understood that the minority seat will only have a vote on matters that pertain within the Settlement and not on any other issues. It is understood that the Council will keep the name of Fort Good Hope Band Council.

Yours truly,

Charlie Barnaby (chief)

Charlie Barnaby

Florence Barnaby (councillor)

Ed Grandjambe (councillor)

John Shae (councillor)

Edward Grandjambe

John E. Shae

c.c. Len Grifford
Dept. of Local Gov't.
Inuvik, N.W.T.

Yellowknife, N.W.T.
X1A 2L9
3 April 1980

Chief,
Fort Good Hope Dene
Band Council.

Dear Frank:

This is to confirm the acceptance-in-principle by this Government of your proposal as contained in the petition dated April 12th, 1979 addressed to the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. I have accordingly instructed the Deputy Minister of the Department of Local Government to formalize this acceptance and to conclude an agreement to carry out the intent of the petition.

Yours sincerely,

James J. Wah-Shee,
Minister.

ANDRESS/burns

Community Meeting
Fort Good Hope, N.W.T.
April 2, 1980

Move that the Dene Band Council be recognized immediately by the N.W.T. Government as the community Government responsible for municipal type services to all people in Fort Good Hope, and that funds normally available to the settlement council be made available to the Dene Band Council.

Moved By: Everett Kakfiwi

Seconded By: John Louison

NOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY

Commissioner of N.W.T.

Gov't of N.W.T.

Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Dear Sir:

Contained on this petition is 73.8% of the voting public. Those that have signed have stated that the present Band Council will serve as the administrative body until June 1979 at which time there will be elections for six (6) seats. Five (5) of which will represent the majority of Dene descent and one will represent the minorities. After this election the council will consist of the six seats, which are for a two year period and the present Band Council taking in the other four seats. These seats will be up for election the following year for a two year period.

It is understood that the minority seat will only have a vote on matters that pertain to the education and not on any other issues.

It is requested that the council will be the name of Fort Hope Band Council.

Yours truly,

Charlie Barnaby

Charlie Barnaby, (Chief)

Florence Barnaby

Florence Barnaby, (Councillor)

Ed Grandpierre

John A. Brown

Ed Grandpierre, John A. Brown

c.c. Len Griffin

Min. of Local Gov't

Iqavik, N.W.T.

Dept. of Local Gov't

300000

the undersigned residents of Fort Good Hope, N.W.T.
do hereby inform the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories
that we the qualified voters of this settlement wish to have
the Band Council to govern on and direct the affairs of the
settlement and surrounding area starting April 15, 1970.
As the undersigned have read the accompanying letter.

Deeds Barnaby
Dawson

X Angeline Inua

Marie Shae

C. W. H. A. E

John Shae

John

Lynne Joyce

John Shae

John Shae

John Shae

Marcella Elton

Charlie Hobbs

Joseph Turo

Patricia Turo

Edward Kelly

Vicky Turo

John Turo

John Turo

John Turo

John Turo

John Turo

John Turo

John Turo

John Turo

John Turo

John Turo

John Turo

John Turo

John Turo

John Turo

John Turo

John E. Shae

John E. Shae (witness)

JOHN T

John T

Angela Brundage

X. Alice Clark - Mary Barnaby

Joshua Manuel

William Manuel X

John

John E. Shae

John E. Shae

John T. Selie
Henry Draney
Joanne Charney
Adeline Charney

Jack Charney

+ Mr. JOSEPH BONIFACE John E. Shore (Michigan)

Lill Cress

John Kelly

Allen Kelly

Lily Kelly

Denise Manuel
Madeline Jackson

CABEACOMON

Sarah Jackson

Weyla Manuel

Paranne Manuel

Richard Manuel

John Bonifacio

Billy Bonifacio

John Harris

John Harris

John Harris

+ Dorothy (Texas)

Peter Montan

Albert Tafferty

Rene Tafferty

James Kelly

Wilma Kelly

Frank Pierrot

Adeline Pierrot

+ Mrs. Mark Alexis married John E. Shore

Daisy Tafferty

B. J. Selie

+ Mrs. Mark. Mrs. J. Chasment John E. Shore

Mary Mae Anybone

Georgia Kaskas

Thomas McKenna

Baptist Church

to arrive Shore

+ Archie Rabice Alice Rabice

+ Harriet Kelly John E. Shore

+ Antoine Kelly John E. Shore

+ Mr. Tibuti Dir. of the U.S. Coast Guard

+ Mr. Black. Helen Black

+ Wilson Whitcomb

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1942

John E. Schae

John E. Schae

John E. Schae

John E. Schae

George Abington
Cecil Munnell

Leon Kelly
Mary Alice Grandjean
Benny Eustice

John E. Schae

Alfred Edg
Charlie Edg
John Edg

John D. Kelly
St. Dyson

Walter Robinson

John E. Schae

Leon Orliss

John E. Schae

Mabel Grandjean

Samuel Grandjean

Michael Lafferty

Jenny Chabrey

Edith Edg

John E. Schae

MINIQUE TOBAC

(Williams)

FRED KELLY FOR MARY TOBAC

John E. Schae

Helly

Mathy L.

Maria Boniface

John Boniface

Bernice Cleas

BERNARDETTE MANUEL

Francis Boniface

George Boniface

George Boniface

John Boniface

John Boniface

John Boniface

John Boniface

John Boniface

X. ¹ John G. Foster John E. Shaw
 Maurice (at school)
 Elizabeth Coddilly
 Ed. G. G. G. G. G.
 Ed. G. G. G. G. G.
 Oscar R. Dardachis
 Alice C. C. C.
 Jean Clement
 Ed. G. G. G. G. G.
 Mary G. G. G. G. G.
 Jean Marie Kabisa
 Emma Kabisa
 Alice Kabisa
 Martin Coddilly
 Alice C. C. C.

100-52

Date Due

JAN 21 '86			
APR 1 '86			
NOV 5 '87			

46392

Pam: 352: (*472)

FORT

Fort Good Hope Dene Community

AUTHOR

Council. A draft proposal for

TITLE

community government.

DATE LOANED	BORROWER'S NAME	DATE DUE
7/01/85	PAUL DAVIS	JAN 21 '86
	Dorothy Heunzel	APR 1 '86
	Connie Badger	NOV 5 '87

Pam: 352: (*472) FORT

Fort Good Hope Dene Community
Council.

A draft proposal for community
government.

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